REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8 767 — New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 15. 1877.

GOETHE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATIC

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-5 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our per-inch ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th Mar.
S. MONGOLIA	2883	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MINZAPORE ...	3761	600	A. Parish.....	9th do.
— SIAM	3090	500	N. W. Hickwood.	16th do.
S. MALWA	2903	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3073	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2591	400	G. F. Cates.....	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the other Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE.	1900	300	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE.	1900	300	Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE ..	3485	500	Capt G.N. Hector 14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Rate of Passage Money First Class Rs. 450.

TO SAIL ON 2ND APRIL.

THE S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,804 Tons, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

For passage and further particulars apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MANGROVE, Captain George Pearse, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

S.S. Mangrove.

Bombay, 12th March 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Italian Mail Steamer INDIA, Captain DODERO, will sail as above TO-DAY, the 15th March, at 5 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 4 P.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer RINALDO, Captain Newman, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

THIS DAY is published "THE CITY OF SUNSHINE," a Novel by ALEXANDER ALLARDYCE, Author of the "Pundrenore Residency," 3 Vols., crown 8vo. £1-5-6. Wm. BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES of STORES to this Company's Mill, from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878, will be received by the Undersigned up to 3 P.M. on TUESDAY the 20th instant. Printed Copies of Schedules and other particulars could be had on applying at the Office. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE.
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 13th March 1877.

TO BE LET, a handsome furnished large Commodious HOUSE, situated at Cumballa Hill, containing 5 Bed-rooms, with Bath-rooms, &c., from 15th April to the end of November 1877. Rent moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome SOCIABLE LANDAU, hung on C. Springs, Long Axle built, with pair of fast-trotting well-matched Silver Grey Australian Horses, and a set of Plated Mounted Harness, property of a Gentleman leaving the country. The Turn-out to be seen at Malabar Hill Road, Breach Candy, or apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, in the Workshops of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT at North Tanjoghery :—

(1.) A 20 H. P. Portable Steam Engine with double Cylinders, by Clayton, Shuttleworth & Co., Lincoln.

(2.) A second-hand 12 H. P. Engine, with double Cylinders, by Clayton, Shuttleworth & Co., Lincoln.

(3.) A Gauging Circular Rack Saw Bench (suitted to take Saws of 48 inches diameter) by A. Ransome & Co. Chelsea, London.

(4.) A large Planing, Surfacing and Squaring Machine, by A. Ransome & Co., Chelsea, London.

(5.) A 10 H. P. Traction Engine, with 4 Wagons, by Ovelling and Porter, of Rochester.

For particulars apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Trimulgherry Construction Division, Solapur, Deccan.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require for Six Months commencing 1st May next. (estimated at 40 Tons.)

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow" and which must specify the rate per cwt, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, 4th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security in Cash or Government Paper amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th March 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. NANSEE KHYRAJ and RAHIMTOOLA KHYRAJ have contracted to purchase from Khoja GURRIBBHOY HEERJEE All those 2 pieces or parcels of LAND or GROUND situate lying and being in the sub-dist. of Maadvee, at Chinch Bunder 2nd Street, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side of the said Chinchy Bunder 2nd St., registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 571 and containing by admeasurement 336 7/9ths or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the North partly by the property of Mr. Pirbhoy Damji and partly by the property of Rahimoo Fakira, on the West by the said Chinch Bunder 2nd Street, on the East partly by the Chinch Bunder 1st Street and partly by the said property of Rahimoo Fakira, and on the South by the property of Mr. Bussoo Goolam Sirker Soleo, and which pieces or parcels of land are now in the occupation of a tenant of the said Khoja Gurribbhoy Heerjee. All persons having any claim on the said property are hereby required to make such claim known to me at my Office No. 15, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 14th day of March 1877.

R. SKIPSEY.

Attorney for the said Messrs. Nansee Khyraj and Rahimtoola Khyraj.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division, made in the Matter of the ESTATE of PAUL EDWARD BENDIR, Deceased. "Figgess v Wilson." The creditors of Paul Edward Bendir, formerly of Bombay, in the Empire of India, then of No. 4, Saint James's-place, and of Shepperton, both in the county of Middlesex, 51, Old Broad-street in the City of London, and late of No. 4, Saint Alban's-place, Wardjoo-place, Saint James's, in the said county, East India Merchant, deceased (who died on or about the 3rd day of May, 1873) are on or before the 30th day of June, 1877, to send by post prepaid, to Frederick Bradley, of No. 75, Mark-lane, in the City of London, England, the solicitor for the defendant, the administrator (with the will annexed) of the deceased, their Christian and surnames addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, at Chambers, situated No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1877 at 12 o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1877.

JOSHUA BIRD ALLEN, Chief Clerk.

FREDERICK BRADLEY, 75, Mark-lane, London, E.C., England, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 15TH MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
FLOTOW'S CHARMING OPERA,
MARTHA,
(OR RICHMOND FAIR IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ANNE),
IN FIVE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

LYONEL..... Mr. H. Vernon.
PLUNKETT..... „ A. Plumpton.
SIR TRISTAN..... „ E. Bolinge.
MAYOR OF RICHMOND..... „ C. Parker.
A SERVANT..... „ G. Fendon.
NANCY..... Mrs. H. Vernon.
MARTHA..... Miss Elcia May.

PEASANTS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
ALBION..... Sir Julius Benedict.
And between the Second and Third Acts
SHAMROCK..... E. Reneille.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle ... Rs. 10
Doors open at 8-30 ; Comes once at 9.

Box Office open at SUNDY and co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

NOTICE.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY ! ☜

FAREWELL EXHIBITION GAMES
OF THE
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Junior,
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
Will play at the
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
ON
FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH & 17TH.

Play to commence each evening precisely at 9 P.M.

At the conclusion of the Match,
Mr. ROBERTS will show some of his celebrated
FANCY HAND STROKES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats (Body of Hall) ..... Rs. 3 0
Gallery ..... „ 1 8

Seats can be secured at
Mr. TAYLOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS, BYCULLA,
AND FROM
Messrs. BRESLAUER & Co.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for Messrs. ATTENBOROUGH and BLACKBURN, Makers of Rotary and Circular Hosiery Machinery, and are prepared to give ESTIMATES for the same.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877

BLACK SILKS
AT
ENGLISH PRICES.

GROSGRAIN.

24 inches wide, per yd..... Rupees 2 12
OR
16 yds. FULL DRESS..... „ 44 0

GROSGRAIN.

24 inches wide, per yd..... Rupees 3 6
OR
16 yds. FULL DRESS..... „ 54 0

DRAP DE FRANCE.

24 inches wide, per yd..... Rupees 3 8
OR
16 yds. FULL DRESS..... „ 56 0

GROS DE LYON.

24 inches wide, per yd..... Rupees 3 12
OR
16 yds. FULL DRESS..... „ 60 0

GROS DE LYON.

24 inches wide, per yd..... Rupees 4 0
OR
16 yds. FULL DRESS..... „ 64 0

GROSGRAIN.

24 inches wide, per yd..... Rupees 4 8
OR
16 yds. FULL DRESS..... „ 72 0

GROSGRAIN.

24 inches wide, per yd..... Rupees 5 0
OR
16 yds. FULL DRESS..... „ 80 0

PATTERNS FREE PER POST.

WATSON & CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET.
22 & 23, Rampart Row,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c, apply at this Office.

FOR SALE, a SERVICEABLE PALKEE SHIGRAM, made to order. Price Rs. 250. Apply to "J. V." 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART. Turn out in First Class condition. For address apply to the *Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar street.

CHUNAM prepared with sweetwater to be had of Hormusjee Dorabjee Gazdar. Apply near the Andaree Railway station, or opposite Trinity Chapel, Dhobie Talao.

WANTED, a MAID to attend a Lady on the voyage to England, leaving about the 26th instant. Reply to "L. M. N.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a COOK for the POONA HORSE MESS. Apply to the MESS SECRETARY.

WANTED, a good MILCH BUFFALO in good milking order. Address, stating particulars and price, to "X," *Bombay Gazette*.

LOST, a BUNCH OF KEYS between PARSEE BAZAAR STREET and ROTTEN ROW. Any one bringing it to this Office will be REWARDED.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE, GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS, KEROSINE OIL STOVES, single and double. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from
THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE ARTS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. would request attention to their choice selection of WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES and OLEOGRAPHS, richly framed in wide Gilt ornamental beading with Glasses, &c. complete. The subjects are as follow :—

WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES.

At Rs. 22-0 each ; or, per pair, Rs. 40-0.

"BAGATELLE PLAYERS" (Cats on a billiard table.)
"FIRST INTRODUCTION" (A young cat to two puppies.)
"MANY A SLIP, &c." (Cats at a milk-jug.)
"WAITING FOR CRUMBS" (Household pets.)
"WHO'S AFRAID?" (Puppies and a toad.)
"BIRD FANCIERS" (Cats up a tree.)
"WHO ART THOU?" (Puppy to a dragon-fly.)
"THE NURSERY" (Canine babies in a cradle.)
"A TASTE FOR COLOUR" (A puppy in mischief.)
"THE BONE OF CONTENTION" (Three puppies tugging for a bone.)
"COME IF YOU DARE" (Puppy and cat.)
"SKIMMING THE MILK" (Successfully performed by two cats—a third looking in at the window.)
"A FEAST OF WHITEBAIT" (Cats among the white mice.)
"BLIGHTED HOPES" (Cats and caged white-mouse.)
"LOOK MAMMA" (Child with retriever.)
"A NOISY FAMILY" (Little pigs, at dinner-time.)

OLEOGRAPHS.

At Rs. 25-0 each ; or per pair, Rs. 45-0.

"SPRING," "SUMMER," "AUTUMN," and "WINTER," (four landscapes, with figures.)
"NOT GONE YET" (Cats with a rat.)
"TAKING IT QUIETLY" (The hens pecking at the old dog's dinner—he looks on.)
"SOLD AGAIN" (Dogs after a rat—the rat disappears down a hole.)
"THE INTRUDER" (Dog and barn door fowls.)
"DUTCH COAST" and "CASTLE ON THE RHINE" (Landscapes.)
"THE DISCOVERY" (Children finding a bird's nest.)
"THE RIVALS" (Boy with basin of Soup—a dog and a cat look on.)

Also a number of fine CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS and OLEOGRAPHS, framed and unframed, ENGRAVINGS after pictures by LANDSEER, ROSA BONHEUR, &c., &c., a collection of FINE ART PHOTOGRAPHS by Goupil & Cie., of Paris, &c., &c., &c.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

POLO JERSEYS, POLO JERSEYS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed a large supply of the above in all sizes :—

WHITE
LIGHT BLUE
BLUE and WHITE STRIPED
SCARLET
SCARLET and WHITE STRIPED
} Rs. 6-8 Each.

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rick Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy V-steel side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 496 of 1875.

Ruttonbai Khanbai, widow of Hussenally Tyabjee, Alybhoy Hussonally, Adamjee Hussonally and Maramally, wife of Tyabjee Hussonally, respectively, Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay at Bhendy Bazar Road, without the Fort, and Abdool Cadur Hussonally, a minor of the age of three years by his next friend Jewajee Khanbhoy .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hussonbhai bin Syedna Abdool Cadur Hussmoodeen and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sheraff, Executors of the Will of Jafferjee Tyabjee, deceased .....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., under instructions from James Thornburn, Esquire, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in this suit, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the undermentioned date the following property :—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 15th March. Lot No. 7,

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of the Chinchpur, containing by admeasurement 288 square yards, be the same (a little more or less) as is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 707, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner No. 93 and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road, on the West partly by a building and partly by the property of Hussonally Tyabjee and Jafferjee Tyabjee, on the North by the property of Mr. Jeejee Ahmedbuoy, and on the South by Eduljee Cooper 1st Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, splendid Piano by Broadwood and Sons, garden with rare plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th March 1877, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the whole of the valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed room furniture, &c., &c., the property of F. W. Stevens, Esq.

The same comprising of :—Richly carved and plain black-wood round, pier and dining tables, teapoys, whatnots, sideboard, sofas and chairs with spring seated, lining, easy, pridieux, rocking, dining-room and lady's low chairs, excellent table ornaments, stands and vases, rich 3 light cut-glass hanging kerosine chandeliers (Treacher & Co.), handsome ball carpet with border, full toned mahogany piano by Broadwood and Sons, revolving piano stool, small book racks, rich oil painting, chromolithograph and water colours in gilt frames, new China matting screens, English table covers, reclining sofas, green painted iron bed steads complete with bedding, chests of drawers, wardrobe, carved large dressing and washing tables with fittings, baby cots and cradles, bath room furniture, handsome double seated perambulator, cot mats, richly cut glass pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, tea and coffee hanging lamps, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, garden wheelbarrow, plants in variety, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published hereafter with full particulars

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated glass and porcelain wares &c., at Nos. 7 to 10, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their residences in Marine Lines, the handsome household furniture of Lieut. J. S. King, full-toned 7 octave piano by Kirkman and Son, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated toast, cruet pickle and egg frames, waiters, decanter, wine, table cutlery, spoons and forks, cutlery and handsome silver-plated, blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining room, washing, dressing, writing, pier and side tables, drawing room, easy, rocking and with and without arms chairs, screens, Brussels and Cumbay carpets, lady's writing table, teapoys, side board, whatnot, ottoman, sofa and reclining couches, iron bedsteads, cam cots, cupboard, wardrobe, chest of drawers, mahogany dressing glass, flower vases, table ornaments, pictures bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, &c.

Now on view.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay. A second-hand Englishbuilt brougham with a pair of handsome grey English horses and harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood household furniture made to order by Deschamps, best plate glass and porcelain wares. A large size tool-press, sewing machine, golden fishes, a strong built office shigram, young grey Arab horse, &c., at No. 6, Breach Candy, opposite the Crow's Nest.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 6, Breach Candy, the valuable household furniture of Sorabjee Nanabhoy Esq., the same comprises rich cut glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, pickle, liquor, and egg frames, tea pot, waiter, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, Maple's table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as dining room, drawing room, pier, side, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, folding, low, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side-board, chiffonier, dumbwaiter, whatnots, teapoys, a large size tools press, containing 1000 tools, mechanic's, carpenter's and draughtsman's tools, about 200 in number, sent to order, Brussels and Cumbay carpets, a sewing machine by Grimme Natalis & Co., Brunes, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, golden fishes in glass bowl, iron, teapoys, fourposter bedstead, wardrobe, cupboard, kerosine oil, hanging table lamps, books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Strong built Office shigram with a powerful grey Arab horse 4 years old and harness, two deers.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BAR BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

About 100 tons superior teak boards and scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of Mr. Ramchunder Balwunt, Messrs. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., on account and at the risk of following pledgers on account and at the risk of the Jakorbace, widow of Shah Herjewundass Sakerchund :—

1 pearl nose ring, 3 diamond earrings, 1 emerald ring, 1 diamond ring, 1 turnmuee set with pearl and diamond, 1 kap set with pearl and diamond, 1 dunni, 1 saturn ring, 1 diamond earring, 1 pair gold sackla 4 tolas, 1 pair gold cudda 39 tolas, 1 gold chain, 1 gold chundunhar 12½ tolas.

On account and at the risk of the firm of Gokul Sakulchund—1 gold vac, 1 gold kalagathi, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold kantee, 2 pair gold sackla, 21 diamonds, 1 pearl chokda, 2 pearl astlada, 1 pair diamond chocdas, 2 pairs pearl bangles, 1 diamond ring, 1 diamond chokda and 1 pearl nose ring.

On account and at the risk of Premjeewandass Herjeewundass—

1 emerald gorvals, 1 pearl tummuree, 1 diamond paluck, 1 pair of gold bangles, 1 pearl and emerald kunthee, 1 diamond ring, 1 pearl chokada, 1 gold toolsepuly.

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gopalrao Ramchunder Bhatay—

2 gold toolsepuly.

For further particulars apply to undersigned. Now on view.

SHAMROW PANDURANG,
Attorney for Ramchunder Bulvant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A large sized valuable C. Spring Barouche, by Laurie and Warner, in first rate order.

S SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY the 17th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Sale, at their rooms, consisting of grey, colored and other piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A new Park Phaeton, with a pair of ponies, with new set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, etc, at G. I. P. Railway Station goree-under.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a lot of Lost Luggage, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first class round 3q pcs Pianoby "John Broadwood and Son" a Slate Bagatelle table &c., at Breach Candy

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of H. N. C. ghi Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, brass, and porcelain ware, a large open carriage, a pair of Australian horses (one horse a charger) harness, &c., at No 6 Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction the abovementioned plac, the handsome household furniture, carriage, horses &c., the property of an officer breaking up his establishment.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 15th inst, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 cases colored ocarb. 7 yds,
5 cases low colored chocks,
7 cases

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14TH MARCH 1877.

We have not heard of any additional political news to day, but Consols have declined from 96¾ to 96½, which is not a favourable feature. French Rentes are quoted as 107.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull and heavy, the day's sales being only 5,000 bales, but the only change in prices is a decline of 1/16d. in Mid. Orleans. Piece Goods in Manchester were depressed, Reuter calling quotations nominal with a decline of 1½d. per piece in Grey Shirtings and 5½ lb. Madapollams, 3¼ per piece in 11 lb. Shirtings and ¼d. in 39 inch Jaconets. The receipts at the American ports are still moderate, so that the political position is evidently the adverse influence, assisted to some extent perhaps by the unfavourable tendency of the Eastern Exchanges.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 12 cents, but June shipment has declined from 12 7/16 to 12¼ cents per lb. We are still without Monday's receipts at the U. S. ports, so that we are unable to give our usual comparison of the totals to date, but yesterday's figures were 8,000 bales against 11,000 and 6,000 bales respectively for the two previous years.

Coffee in London yesterday was dull with a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 2s. in good Ordinary Native. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged, as also Seeds, with the exception of Calcutta Linseed, which was 1s. 3d. per quarter lower. From private sources we learn that Bombay Linseed has been sold to arrive at a decline of 3d. per quarter.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 55d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been firmer at an advance of quite 1/16d. per rupee all round. There has been nothing to account for the change in the market except the usual indisposition to operate, pending the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts, added to by the uncertainty felt about the Budget. It would serve no good purpose to speculate on what line of policy the Government may adopt, but it is very certain that unless a large sterling loan is to be brought out, and Council drafts suspended in consequence, we may look for a further drop in Exchange. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 9 7/16d. per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 9¼d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,,	.....	1s. 9¼d ,,
Documents, 3 ,,	.....	1s. 9 9/16d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are unchanged, say ¼ premium for demand, 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper is firmer, one of the Presidency Banks having, it is reported, come out as a buyer. We quote Fours, Rs. 97¾ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¾ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 101¼.

The Share Market continues very quiet for everything except Spinning and Weaving Shares which are in fair demand, at, in most instances, an improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share. Colaba Land Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 5 ; Banks and Press Companies are without change of any kind.

Cotton to-day has been a shade stendier. Buyers have been operating pretty freely to cover in March shipment and for that purpose slightly higher rates have in some cases been paid, but failing stronger news from Home, there is no lasting strength in the market. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 10,378 bales, making a total of 31,488 bales for the five days. We call current rates :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready	.....	Rs. 199 per Candy f. p.
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	195 ,, ,,
Good Omra	,, ...	189 ,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	188 ,, ,,
G. F. do.	do.	186 ,, ,,
Good Dhollera	April	192 ,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	189 ,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	187 ,, ,,

Freights are quiet but fairly steady. By steam for Liverpool £2-2 6 is the current rate for immediate shipment and £2 1 3 further forward. By sail we quote £1-18 9 to £2 per ton. The iron ship Aldergrove has engaged part cargo at the latter rate. The iron ship Ardenclatha has been fixed for the cargo of Seeds for a port between Havre and Hamburg at £2 2.6 with concessions. An extra Rubattino Company's steamer has been fixed at £2-12 6 for Genoa and Marseilles, freight payable here at 2s. per rupee.

Piece Goods are quiet in the extreme. Only a small business has been done to-day and in most cases at a slight concession in price Stocks are still in excess of current requirements in nearly every description.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 10th March, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	58,155	0	0
Merchandize	1,27,635	0	0
Others Receipts	395	0	0
Telegraph	77	0	0
Total Rs.	1,86,240	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1876.

Open 429 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	43,294	0	0
Merchandize	1,01,308	0	0
Other Receipts	316	0	0
Telegraph	825	0	0
Total Rs.	1,45 797	0	0
Increase Rs.	41 143	0	0

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

The Italian mail steamer Sumatra left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Barque Kinsfauns Castle, 799 tons, Captain J. Cochrane, will sail to-day for Pondicherry in ballast.

The s. s. Pearl, 356 tons, Captain W. McGregor, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

The s. s. Blackwatch, 935 tons, Captain A. W. Love, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Tuticorin, with a cargo of 10,636 Indian maund salt and general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Puttialla 494 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (March 3rd), via Colombo, and Tuticorin, in ballast.

The s. s. Sir John Lawrence, 466 tons, Captain G. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (March 3rd), with a cargo of 8,897 teak planks, 9,890 railway keys and 3,850 bags rice.

The following is the list of Passengers per Italian mail-steamer India Captain Dodero, sailing on Thursday the 15th March at 5 P.M :—For Genoa,—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hail, C. S., one child, one infant and one native servant, Surgeon General Thom, Mrs. O. Lohr, Miss Anna Lohr, Master J. Lohr, Miss Elizabeth March, Mrs. Percy Graham Hill, Mr. W. C. Cartwright, Mr. Frankenburg, Lt. William Pitt, Major J. G. E. Griffith, Mr. Charles, Mr. J. F. Campbell, Mr W. London. For Suez.—Hon. Mr. G. H. Dawny, and Hon. Mr. Eustace Vesey.

The P. & O Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, 2,000 tons, Captain A. Parish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails, and the following cargo :—2,199 packages piece goods, 245 bal twi t, 10 cases umbrellas, 953 packages wine and spirit, 117 packages lead, 100 packages steel iron, 148 packages paper, 210 cases provisions, 278 cases chlmanstores, 419 cases and 1,024 casks copper, 180 cases metal, 245 cases brass, 2,626 bars iron, 1,248 cases candles, 140 casks oil 292 casks beer, 4 cases boots, 439 kegs iron nails, 176 cases colour, 9 cases saffron, 699 boxes silver, 8 boxes gold, 1 box silver coins, 6 bozes specie and pearls, 97 bags bajree, 52 cases incense, 21 bags coffee, 700 bags pumice, and many other packages merchandise.

The s. s. City of Baltimore, 1,437 tons, Captain T. Collins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Surg-Major and Mesdrs. Allen and two children, Mrs. Ward and two children, Mrs. Saunders and three children, Mrs. Troup and six children, Mr. and Mrs Newton and two children, Mr. Barnards and three children, Mrs. C. R. Toll-mache and three children, Revd. Mr. and Mesdrs. Mackie and four children, Mr. A. Macleod, Miss Asruther, Mr. Saddler, Miss Tounochie, Lieut Denning's two children and ayah, Surg and Mrs. Evers, Miss Andrews, Dr. Robins, Capt. MacDonald, Miss Collins, Mr. Parcell, Mr. DeHase, Mr. Cumberland, Mr. J. J. Rapago, Mr. S. Rosenail, four female servants, eighteen deck passengers, and fifty-seven troops of H. M.'s 6th Regt. N. I.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Puttialla (s)	Henderson	Calcutta. Mar 3.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Southampton, Feb 15.
	Sindh (s)	Newman	Liverpool, Feb 5.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Rangoon, Mar 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
13	H. M. S. Jumna	D'Arcy	England.
14	City of Baltimore (s)	Collins	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Blackwatch, Love, to Calcutta.

Steamer Pearl, McGregor, to Coast and Cutch.

Barque Kinsfauns Castle, Cochrane, to Penang.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Puttialla, to Pondicherry via Kurrachee.

Ship Clydesdale, to Falmouth.

Barque Espigle, to Mauritius.

Brig Pallamuttee, to Malabar Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
10	Jeanie	Robbo ..... Madras, Feb 5.
	James Begley	Seabourne ..... Madras, Mar 1.
	Canon Harrison	Hawes ..... Madras, Mar 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
10	Howrang'a	....
	Ocean Rover	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.		
12	Ethiopia (s)	..... Calcutta, & N. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s. s. Ethiopia.—From Calcutt , to Madras.—Surgeon H A C Grey, Surg-on W E Griffiths, Surgeon G Bomford, Surgeon G Berah, Surgeon P de Haig, Corporal Higgins, O ineer 1st Grade D F W. From Falsej Point D P W Ov-seer of E B Fox From Calingapatam.—Mr R F Fitchbin from Bimlipatam.—Mr Addis, Mr Doyle. From Vizagapat m—Captain and Mrs Stokoe, a-d-the-children, from Cocanada.—Mrs A F Alp, Mr JC Larmisle, Mr J A simson, Police Inspector O hon Solam.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s. s. Rajpootana—To Visagapatam—Mr Goolam Raju Saib For G-paulpore.—Inspector J Davis. To Port Blair—Surgeon E. Terrand.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7 Rwanc Tunc, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
30 Chrysolite, ship, Owen, from Cardiff.
Feb. 22 Chantic r, ship, Nic ls, from Singapore.
24 Mistr E ss, Mahamed, from Bombay.
26 Gladys, s, British, from Cardiff
27 Octavia ss, Hansen, from Cardiff.
Mar. 1 Queen Anne, s, Reid from Calcutta.
1 Cleles ss Bekker, from Amsterdam.
1 Nepaul, ss Mathven, from London.
1 Valmer s, Hasen, from Cardiff.
1 Lorne, ss, Butchar, from Calcutta.
1 Lady Frances, ship, New Co, from Rangoon.
2 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Venice.
2 Ava, ss, Fernandiz, from Shanghai.
3 Historian, ss, Wallace, from Bassein.
3 Mirdiana, Smith, from Cardiff.
4 Royal Welsh, s, Coates, from Rangoon.
4 Aurora, ss, Maniz, from Liverpool.
4 Cathay, ss, Duncan, from Bombay.
5 Coromel, ss, Caine, from Rangoon
5 Rinaldo, ss, Newman, from Liverpool.
5 Mecanth, ss, Parker, from Newcastle.
5 Castore, ss, Maraich, from Tenet.
6 Whickham, ss, Brown, from Jeddah.
6 ed Star, ss, Wilkis, from Cardiff.
6 Zarbino, ss, Dewdney, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 1 Chrysolite, ship, Owen, to Calso.
1 Missir, Ess, Mahamed, to Sabara.
1 Queen Anne ss, Reid, to London.
1 Nepaul, ss, Methven, to Calcutta.
2 Celebes, ss, Bekker, to Batavia.
2 Lorne, ss, Butchar, to Mauritius.
2 Lady Francais, ss, Dew to Malta.
2 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
2 Ava, ss, Fernandiz, to Marseilles.
3 Gladys, ss, Brittain, to Rangoon.
3 Hi to ian, ss, Wallace, to Liverpool.
4 Cathay, ss, Hansen, to Rangoon.
4 Royal Welsh, ss, Coates, to Liverpool.
4 Aurora, ss, Muniz, to Manilla.
4 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to London.
5 Coromel, ss, Caine, to Persaad P O.
5 Rinaldo, ss, Newman, to Bombay P Out.
6 Victoria, ss, Hansen, to Bassein.
6 Castore, ss, Maraich, to Bombay.
6 Whickham, ss, Brown, to Bombay.
7 Zarbino, ss, Dewdney, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Chantiel ar, ship, Nacoda, from Singapore.
Maud ss, Smith, from Cardiff.
Ne zeleh, ss, Parker, from Newcastle.
Red Star, ss, Wilkie, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 14.

From Liverpool.

Nellie Martin s—140 box s tinned plates, Hasumally Lallmeya ; 2 casks white paint and 1 cask red paint, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee.

From London.

Tythmus—66 cases brandy, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 12 bales printing paper, The "Times of India."

Swern—199 casks portland cement, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

J G Stevenson s—25 cases matches, Cassum Abdool Reman ; 15 kegs Vermicelli, 5 kegs Arrowroot, Amyloodin Jamsidji ; 8 cases glassware, Sorabjee Veerjee ; 160 kegs iron nails, Fazul-Ily Moosajee ; 7 cases glassware, Jo ma Mitha ; 40 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo a Co ; 15 packages candles, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthaky ; 60 boxes candles, Colaba Boychand ; 2 cases cheese and 59 cases provision, Fessmalljee Currimjee ; 150 kegs iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

From Cardiff.

Blenheim s—10 boxes soap, 6 boxes candles, 9 cases wick, 36 pieces bars, 4 casks raw oil and 1 cask boil oil, Cursetjee and Eduljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 14.

For Liverpool.

County of Caithness—1682 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 1,125 cwts myrabollams, Jetta Pursotum ; 250 bales cotton, Dawdass Soonderjee.

Apollo—1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 620 cwts myrabollams Jetta Pursotum.

Aldergrove—160 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

Blenheim s—300 bales cotton, Goculdas Roychund ; 2 cases Purchman Pe nsee and Co ; 5 0 bales cotton. W Nicol and Co ; 270 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 71 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 1 bales cotton Gladstone, Wylie and Co.

Renown s—55 bales rags and 37 bales wool, Gordhun Lilladhur ; 30 bales wool, Tarachund Chellaram ; 20 bales cotton, Varjhmal Poonjee and Co ; 29 bales cotton, Telly and Co ; 9 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeena ; 300 bales cot on E spinner and Co ; 342 cwts. rapeseed, J C. Bushby and Co ; 250 bales hemp Jetha Pursotum ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Caradoc s—480 cwts wheat, Finlay, scott and Co ; 400 bales cotton Lyon and Co.

Standard s—600 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 24 bundles dry ginger, Mooljee Jaitha ; 660 bales cotton Goddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 71 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Lockmedass.

Trinacria s—600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co,

Nelli Martin s—400 bales cotton, Goddum and Co ; 100 bales Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

For London.

Mongolia s—81 cwts coffee, Purdan Sewjee ; 10 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

For Naples.

India s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—160 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Kill ck, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Goddum and Co ; 3.0 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

For Genoa.

Trinacria s—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

India s—319 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

For Falmouth.

Clydesdale—800 cwts B horns, George Lockhart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Goddum and Co ; 6 cases shawls, India s—1 bale cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 22 pieces E teeth, Tyabjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—800 bask ts onions, Hasson Lall ; 10 bundles sandalwood, C hyramjee ; 44 bales twine, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 50 bales twine David Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2p.m , 4 p.m ; and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·913
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·9
Dew Point	71·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·783
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	74·2
General Direction of wind	NW, N, NNE, NNW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	211.

HIGH COURT.—15th March.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent,)

For Judgment.

392-74—J C Cama—Adurjee Dalabhoy vs Vithoba Pandoorung and others.—F Chalk.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

388-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhoy and another—F and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.

395-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevalbhoy Jaichund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

573-76—Bimanjee Hormusjee and Framjee Kaikusroo and another vs Peerjee Mulji and others—Shapoorjee and Thanedarjee and Hand C.

188-76—Chalk—Mere ith Jones vs Joseph C Lawrence and others —Jefferson and Payne.

229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna Govind.

660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Escobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow —Tyabjee and Sayani.

226-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoolram and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaikaly vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

653-76—Baharis ns and Co—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

422-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Esmail vs Gordha Anunda and others—Rivington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

360-76—Fletcher and Smith—Mu oned Ally vs The Secretary of State for Ind a &c.—Mr Hearn.

413-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

414-76—Prescot and Winter—Framjee Bomanjee Mody vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

426-76—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

421-76—Prescot and Winter—J F Bell and another vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

425-76—Prescot and Winter—Muncherjee Merwanjee P vs William Smith—Jefferson and Payne.

434-76—Prescot and Winter—Jehangeer Rustomjee B vs William Smith.

441-76—Lynch and Tobin—Coverbai and others vs Thacker Jairam Hurry—Prescot and Winter.

393-76—Ardaseer and Hormusjee Bomonjee Framjee Cama vs Jamshboy Hormusjee Cama and others—Fletcher and Smith.

600-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Burjorjee Sorabjee B vs Pestonjee Hormusjee B and others—K Morojee and J C Cama.

124-75—Coverbai widow and another vs Khimjee Soonderjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

471-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Syed Ally bin Syed & vs Seedee Nussiba Chopella.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Short Cause.

278-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Datoobhai Ebrahim vs Semabai.

Long Causes.

476-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee—Prescot and Winter.

550-76—Lynch and Tobin —The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ghella Heerjee—Prescot and Winter.

562-76—Fletcher and Smith—Dhanjeesey Poonjabhoy vs Dinshaw Ruchoonath K and another—Hearn and Cleveland.

316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cu mdass Vullubdass vs Dyal Ruttonsey and another—J Jefferson and Payne.

490-76—In re—Dhondee Chandroojee vs Bhimbai widow—N N Rathare.

652-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewjee Peerbhoy vs Munjee Assur —J C Cama

206-76—Tyebjee and Sayani—Aga Mahomed Abdoola B vs Aga Mahomed Jaffer S—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

734-76—New long Causes fixed for 15th March will be called on upon the above-mentioned day, but only undefended suits will be proceeded with or Consent Decree taken. Defended suits will come in their order after uit

New Long Causes.

14-77—Lynch and Tobin—Ruttonsey Mooljee and another vs Dyal Ruttonsey and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Fletcher and Smith.

15-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassebai vs A R Moosbari—Sharpe.

19-77—A F Turner—James Newhouse vs The New Colaba Company Ld—Prescot and Winter.

20-77—Prescot and Winter—J C Langon and another vs Gangjee Nurpal—Settled.

27-77—J M Sharlane—Moraji Tulsidass vs Bhanjee Nandee and oth rs—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

30-77—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Framjee Kaikusroo and another vs Bai Dossibai—P Kavasjee.

178-77—H Bicknell—Scott Dalpatbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.

236-77—Janardhun and Ghandrabhuy—J V Venay and another vs Lukhmidass Vasoonjee and others.

237-77—Prescot and Winter—Ramkuverwoo &c vs Thacker Purmanundass Jeevandass.

239-77—Mr Chalk—Bhicajee Sorabjee and others vs Vassoo Sajee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

244-77—R Skipsey—J J Bocarro and another vs J Bocarro and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Long Causes

161-76—Jeffreson and Payne—Luximdass Khimjee and another vs Nagadass Parmanundass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

624-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and another vs L A Wallace and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

658-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs Bai Herabai and another—Crawford and Bayley.

724-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Soondrabai widow vs Gopaljee Hureechund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 13.

Carleton, Lieut, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from Neemuch.

Camp e l, ieut, Bengal 5th Rest, on duty, from Morar, Gwalior.

Tmil-y, apt. Bombay 17th Rest N I, on duty, from Mhow.

Baumgartner, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

March 14.

Drummond, Major, Bombay 1st Gren N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Harden, Capt. Madras 16th Foot, on duty, from England.

Bolsrogon, T Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Buckle, Major, Madras R A, on duty, from England.

Bolsrogon H, Col Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—March 14.

Tinling, Capt, Bombay 17th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Surat.

Osborne, Col, Bengal Hd Qr Staff, on duty, to Lucknow.

MacDonald, Cap , Bengal staff Corps on furlough, to England.

Fuller, Lieut, Bombay Comst Dept on duty, to Mhow.

Alsen, Surg Major, Bengal Medl Dept, on furlough, to England

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 14th March, 1877.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that—

Captain F J Mortimer, E Batty 9 Bgde, has been posted to No 4 Batty 21st Bde R A

Lieut and Captain J C Robson, E Batty 16th Bgde, has been posted to E Batty 9 h Bgde R A.

Lieut A L Campbell, No 1 Batty 6th Bgde has been posted to Gaiety 24 Bgde, R A.

Lieut W D Corbe, 5th Bgde has been posted to E Batty 9th Bgde R A.

Lieut Kenne, 6th Bgde R A is appointed to do duty with No 2 Mountain Batt and direct d to Pa.

The undermentioned officers recently gazetted to be supernumeraries in their Regiments as Probationers for the I S C are posted as follows :—

18th Regiment N I—Sub-Lieut N L Hughes, 2 Grd Foot.

23rd Regiment N L I 8th—Lieut F R H Charman 27th Foot.

Major Barras, S C—is placed on ave ordinary Mo w

The following order is promulgated :—

Sind Frontier Force order dated 15th Dec 1876 —2nd Regiment Sind Horse appointing Capt H F Lucas to officiate as 2nd squadron officer from the 14th Dec 1876, vice Capt Hogg off 1st Squadron officer

The under mentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Gun-ners—Lieut R Anderson, for one month, viz 11th March 1877, in extension to enable him to join his Regiment.

Royal Artillery—1st Co Capt Hugh s (2 Bgde) from the 7th Feb 1877 to 31st March 1877, in England on medical certificate

Major M H Steirman (A Batty 4th Bgde) from the 12th Feb 1877 to 11 May 1877, in England on medical certificate

Royal Engineers—Lieut W Bird, for fifteen months from date of departure to England, in anticipation of sanction of H E the Commander in India.

3rd Regiment N L I—Lieut S Birdwood to Bombay, for six months from date of departure to study the Native Languages.

Army Medical Department.—Surg C F Richards, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 10.)

Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr E J Lemaistre, Overseer, 1st grade, returned from the one year's furlough granted to him in Notification No 171 of 1876, on the forenoon of 6th Nov 1876, on which date he joined the Western Rajputana State Railway.

Tirhoot State Railway.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept Notification No 63 of the 16th Feb 1877, Mr J Jackson, Temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

Holkar and Nemuch State Railways.

Mr C Thomson, Store-Keeper, 2nd grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st March 1877, from the privilege leave for three months granted to him in Notification No 71 of 1st Nov 1876.

Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr W Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Office of the cupidd Engr, Upper Sinde Divn, to the Khanpur Div.

The transfer of Mr J Mumsay, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, to the Western Extension Sinde Railway, in this office Notification No 150 of the 8th Dec 1876, is cancelled.

Mr W G Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Moolt n to the Upper Sinde Div.

The following transfer and posting of Store-keepers have been made :—

Mr J W Corfield, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, from the Humdee Depot to Mooltan

Mr F S Homfray, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, to the Humdee Depot.

Mr S Williams, Accountant, 4th grade, is transferred from the Jhelum Divn to the Office of Examiner of Accounts He left the former Divn on the forenoon of the 19 h Feb 1877, and joined the latter Office on the forenoon of the 21st idem.

Mr. D P De Mell, Accountant, 4 h grade, on probation, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts to the Jhelum Divn He left the former Office on the afternoon of the 16th Feb 1877, and joined the last r Divn on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

Mr G W Rolfe, Supervisor, 1st grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Ravi Dist, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th Dec 1876, Notification No 181, dated 16th Dec 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Mr H C Mann Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Ravi Divn, is allowed three months' privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Feby 1877.

With reference to Notification No 28, dated 17th Feby 1877, Mr F J Fleming, Cadet, Engineer, 3rd grade, joined the Indus Div on the forenoon of the 24th Feb 1877.

Referring to Notification No 18, dated 13th Jan 1877, Mr S Wilson, 1st class Apothecary, joined the Ravi Div on the afternoon of the 22nd Dec 1876.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 10.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Capt H Leach, Inspr of Schools, Southern Circle, from the date he may be relieved.

Surgn Maj J Brake, appointed to officiate as Sanitary Comsr, received charge of his office from Surgn Maj S C Townsend, Sanitary Comsr, on the 16th ultimo, before noon.

Mr F Venning, c s, is selected to substantive appointment of Asst Comsr 2nd class, from the date he made over charge of the office of Dep Comsr, Wardha, to that of received charge at Nagpur, on the forenoon 26th to 28th Jan 1877. Capt R H Hallett reverted to Offg Asst Comsr 3rd class, during the above period.

Lt-Col W J Morris, Dist Supt of Police, Saugor, availed himself on the forenoon, after noon, of the subsidiary leave granted to him by the Madras Govt in G O No 55, dated 18th Jan last, making over charge of the Saugor Dist Police to Mr Inspr Gurdin.

Mr H C Willi ms, c s, Asst Comsr, transferred from the Bhandara to the Subalpur Dist, reported his arrival at the latter station on the 27th ultimo, and received charge of his duties on the 1st inst, after noon.

Mr T E Ellison, c s, at Sohagpur, Subdivisional Officer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comsr of Mandla, during the absence on leave of Maj T H B Brooke, Offg Deputy Comsr, or until further orders.

Balwant Rao, Offg Extra Asst Comsr, Darmoh, is temporarily transferred to the Jubbulpore Dist.

Public Works Department.

Mr F G Stewart, Coal B rr, attached to the Saugor Road Div, was granted twenty one days' leave of absence on private affairs, with effect from the 1st Jan 1877.

Mr H C Williams, c s, Asst Comsr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Sambalpur Dist, from Mr F C Berry, c s, Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 1st March 1877.

Pandit Balwant Rao, Extra Asst Comsr, has been placed in charge of the Damoh Treasury from the 16 h inst.

Mr Red Rhea, Extra Asst Comsr, is placed in charge of the Chhindwara Treasury, with effect from the 23rd Jany 1877.

Mr Kesho Shivram, Extra-Asst Comsr, Bilaspur, has been placed in charge of the Bilaspur Treasury from the 26th ultimo, vice Mr W Munton, Ext a Asst Comsr.

Mr Henry Giles Wilkinson, c s, Asst Comsr, has been placed in charge of the Sambalpur Treasury from the 1st inst, vice Mr F C Berry, c s, Asst Comsr.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, February 23.)

Admiralty, 20th February, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Navigating Lieutenant Francis Tofi Hoby has been placed on the R tired List of his rank from the 17th instant.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, February 23.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 23rd February, 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Seager, from half-pay, late 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Inspecting Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry in Great Britain. Dated 24th February, 1877.

2nd Life Guards, Lieutenant Hector Robert Toler retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy and Sub-Lieutenancy. Dated 24 h February, 1877.

4th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Seager retires on half-pay. Dated 24th February, 1877.

Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Thomas Penton to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd April, 1873.

2nd Dragoons, Captain George Thomas Scott r tires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th February, 1877.

5th Lancers, The date of resignation of Commission of Lieutenant Edward H. R. Crofton, which appeared in the Gazette of the 16th May, 1876, is the 17th May, 1876, and not as therein stated.

6th Dragoons, Lieutenant Henry John Peareth retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th February, 1877.

9th Lancers, Lieutenant Lord William Leslie De La Poer Beresford to be Captain, vice W. C. Clayton, deceased. Dated 27th December, 1876.

10th Hussars, Captain Walter Yeldham retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 24th February, 1877.

16th Lancers, Captain and Brevet Major Richard William Renshaw retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th February, 1877.

Grenadier Guards, Sub-Lieutenant Sir Hickman Beckett Bacon, Bart., to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February, 1875.

Coldstream Guards, Sub-Lieutenant George Vere Boyle to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th March, 1876.

Sub-Lieutenant John George, Viscount Lambton to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th April, 1876.

1st Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Smith to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. C. Kennedy, promoted. Dated 14th December, 1876.

4th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Stephen Brunskill to be Lieutenant. Dated 28 h February, 1876.

6th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Henry Ford Elsington retires on half-pay. Dated 24th February, 1877.

8th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Blenheim Porter to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th February, 1875.

Sub-Lieutenant Henry Arthur Fletcher to be Lieutenant Dated 12th November, 1875.

10th Foot, Captain Erasmus Harris Vaughton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th February, 1877.

13th Foot, Lieutenant Walter Edgar Gaskell retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 24th February, 1877.

16th Foot, Lieutenant Laurence Carrington Grubbe to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant F. J. Harden, promoted. Dated 13th February, 1877.

17th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Clement George Whitby to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th February, 1875.

19th Foot, Captain Cortlandt Skinner retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th February, 1877.

29th Foot, Captain Joseph Bourke retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th February, 1877.

37th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Vere Hunt Bowles retires on half-pay. Dated 24th Feoruary, 1877.

38th Foot, Captain Patrick Morrisey retires on half-pay. Dated 31st January, 1877.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Amelius Beauclerk retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 24th February, 1877.

65th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Percy Gerald Dwyer, from the 105th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. G. A. Dunne, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 24 h Feoru ry 1877.

66th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Henry Fosbery retires the service, rece

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

UNEASINESS AT CABUL.

LAHORE, 14TH MARCH.

A general feeling of uneasiness prevails among the Sirdars at Cabul; the Amir himself cannot disguise his anxiety at the protraction of the Conference, the detention of Noor Mahomed Shah at Peshawur, and the unsatisfactory accounts sent by him. The Amir's exertions to rouse the fanaticism of the tribes and to win them over to his interests have been stimulated of late through his apprehensions of the negotiations resulting unfavourably.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 14TH MARCH.

Clement Smale, late an attorney of the Bombay High Court, died in hospital here from the result of injuries sustained by falling off the Hooghly bridge into the river. He was living here under a false name, and has been identified as a son of Sir John Smale, late Chief Justice.

HONGKONG NEWS.

Hongkong news has been received in Calcutta that the raiding tribe on the Frontier have finally submitted, and that the blockade has been raised. The Pass will shortly re-open.

MHOW RACES.

MHOW, 14TH MARCH.

HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.

Raven	1
Fireman	2

JOWRAH PURSE.

Nusib	1
Syrian	2

CHARGERS.

Light Dragoon	1
Sober John	2

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 14TH MARCH.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council to-day General Norman obtained leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the admission of military lunatics into asylums. Mr. Bayley obtained leave to introduce a Bill to prolong and amend Act 23 of 1867. Mr. Hobhouse presented the final report on the Bill for consolidating and amending the laws relating to Civil Procedure. He also moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Straits Settlement Emigration Bill be considered The Bill was amended and passed. A Bill for postponing the operation of the new Opium Act was introduced and passed. Sir J. Strachey explained that this measure was necessary in consequence of the rules for working the Act not having been framed by the local Governments. At the conclusion of the business the Viceroy suggested that the Council should adjourn, after hearing the Budget Statement to-morrow, till Wednesday, the 21st instant, to discussion. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

In the House of Lords Lord Derby, in reply to a question, said that the motive for the recall of Captain Burnaby from Khiva was in pursuance of our general policy and not from any promptings on the part of Russia.

A pamphlet has appeared from the pen of Mr. Gladstone, entitled *Lessons in Massacre*.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, 14TH MARCH.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday to consider the fresh proposal made by Russia through Count Schouvaloff. Russia proposes that if the Powers will agree to sign a Protocol urging upon the Porte the acceptance of the original programme presented at the Conference that she will act with them and demobilize her forces. Lord Derby has promised an early statement concerning the decision arrived at by the Cabinet.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Latest advices from the Cape state that peace has been concluded between the Transvaal Republic and Secocoeni, the Kaffir Chief, the latter having submitted.

CONSISTORY AT ROME.

ROME, 13TH MARCH.

The Pope held a Consistory yesterday, at which His Holiness nominated, among others, Archbishop Howard a Cardinal.

SPEECH BY BISMARCK.

BERLIN, 13TH MARCH.

At the sitting of the German Parliament yesterday Prince Bismarck made a speech in which he complained of the decline in the National feeling and the Particularist tendencies of the Federal States.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13TH MARCH.

The opening of the Turkish Parliament, which was fixed for yesterday, has been adjourned till the 19th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL 13TH MARCH.

The S. S. Trentham Hall, of the Hall Line, left here for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, 13TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats 5d.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5¼d.

In the Manchester Market quotations are nominal.

Gold, Sterling ..... 6s. (?)

Bar Silver ..... 7-. 10½d.

6 per cent. Indian Bonds ..... 0-. 11½d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96½

5 per cent. French Rents 1872 107

Bar Silver 55

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market unchanged.

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 9 3-16d. per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight... 1s. 9¼d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight... 1s. 9¼d. ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight... 1s 9 9-16d. ,,
Sovereigns ..... Rs. 11-6 each.

LINE REPORTS.—14TH MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 14TH MARCH, 4-10 P. M.

Mail steamer, Australia, from Calcutta, arrived.

MR. MOLESWORTH, Consulting Engineer for State Railways, has made an unexpectedly favourable report on the probable revenue of the Dhond and Munmar Railway, especially of the Ahmednuggur section. Indeed, the more closely the country is examined the greater is the surprise expressed that the construction of this line has been delayed so long. The alignment of the railway will probably be placed more to the eastwards than was intended by the Bombay Engineers, as it is considered desirable to extend the advantages of railway communication to Aurungabad, to which station the Nizam wishes to have a branch line.

A NEW weekly newspaper, called the *Empire*, is about to be published at Chinsurah.

DR. SCHLIEMANN, writing from Athens on the 1st Feb, says:—"The Mycenæan antiquities can leave no doubt in the mind of any one that the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was perfectly right in maintaining that Homer was an Achaian."

MR. GLADSTONE'S article in the first number of the *Nineteenth Century* will be "On the influence of authority in matters of opinion." A political article by Sir John Lubbock is on "The Imperial Policy of Great Britain." "The Church of England, past and future," is the title of a paper by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

IN answer to a question from Sir G. Balfour, the House of Commons on the 22nd February, whether the despatch of an escort with our Political Officer to Khelat has led to any remarks on the part of any Foreign Power or representative, Mr. Bourke replied—"None whatever."

THE opium revenue to date is £8,659,232, or £879,546 better than the estimate for 1876-77. This amount includes the proceeds of twelve sales of the Bengal drug, and eleven months' duty on the Malwa. Bengal is credited with £583,223 of the increase, and Bombay with £296,323.

THE *Church Times* of Feb. 23rd, in a notice of the funeral of the late Rev. E. Stuart, says that he was habited in a surplice, and the Eucharistic white stole was placed round his neck which he wore when vestments were first introduced at St. Mary Magdalene, and at his feet his Oxford M. A. hood. By his special directions the largest crucifix the coffin would admit of was fastened on the lid, with his own name and age and the words, "My dear brother Arthur."

MR. BIRLEY intended, on the House going into Committee of Supply, to call attention to the East Indian tariff, particularly in relation to the duties upon cotton manufactures; and move, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, should be repealed as soon as the state of the revenue, without risk of financial embarrassment, will admit."

THE friends in England, says the *Whitehall Review*, of the gallant Major Sartorius, V. C., C. M. G., whose ride through Coomassie after its destruction by Sir Garnet Wolseley occasioned universal admiration, will be glad to learn that since his return to India the Major has had his name placed on the list of those for whom are to be found staff appointments, and that he has the promise of the Assistant Adjutant-Generalship of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces.

THE *Englishman* hears from Meerut that the weather there had suddenly become very hot. Also that a few days ago a party of gentlemen, when out pigsticking about thirty miles from the station, came across a panther, which they resolved to spear. After a good fight, the animal was killed, but not before one horse had been badly mauled on the shoulder by the animal's claws and one officer had been thrown off his horse right on the top of the panther, which was, fortunately for him, then too much exhausted to do him any injury.

THE *Pioneer* is able to publish the following information:—"The Viceroy's summer programme seems now tolerably complete. A part of His Excellency's family will go up to Simla about the 24 h instant, and will occupy Invererarm, as Peterhoff cannot be got ready in time. Invererarm is a house on the summit of the Peterhoff Hill, in many respects one of the most charming abodes in the station, and one of the group of houses always inhabited by the viceregal staff. Lord Lytton himself with the rest of his party will leave Calcutta about the end of the month, or as soon as public business permits, and go first to Lucknow, where he stays two or three days, proceeding thence to Naini Tal, where Sir George Couper has put Government House at his disposal. His Excellency will probably be accompanied by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, Famine Secretary, and one or two members of the Secretariat. He will stay at Naini Tal about three weeks, and leave again about the 25th of April, visiting Ranikhet if the weather permits, and reaching Simla at the end of the month. Peterhoff will not be quite habitable even then, but will no doubt be in order before the rains begin.

NEWS of military preparations both on the part of Russia and of Turkey continue to be published. The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, writing on February 6, says:—"Both Russia and Turkey are getting large quantities of military supplies in the United States. Russia is chiefly buying gunpowder, while Turkey gets arms and cartridges. It seems to be pretty conclusively established that all the leading American makers of arms, gunpowder, and military supplies have been for months working on full time to fill extensive foreign contracts made on behalf of Turkey, Russia, or Austria. The season has been a prosperous one for them. The Winchester Company turn out 500,000 cartridges and cartridge shells daily, and have already sent 100,000,000 to Constantinople, where most of them are filled." The *Morning Post* says that one of the largest of the Sheffield steel manufacturing concerns is now engaged in the execution of a very large order for bayonet steel on account of the Russian Government, and another local house is executing an order for the same Government in another class of warlike materials. In both instances the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. A Rustschuk telegram of the 18th inst. says:—"It is stated that the troops stationed in the villages on the Danube, who numbered 60,000 men on the 31st of January have received reinforcements increasing their strength to 75,000 men. The garrison of this town numbers from 10,000 to 12,000 men. According to intelligence received here from Toultcha, the military force in the Dobrudcha district, which on the 31st of January was estimated at about 2,000 strong, has been increased to 4,000 men.

THE discussion in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's motion whether the Government considered they were bound by the treaties in 1856 was enlivened by a new turn which was given to it by Mr. Chaplin, who attacked Mr. Gladstone for his pamphlet and the rest of his share in the autumnal agitation, which nothing, he said, could justify but the most supreme necessity, and for which a heavy responsibility rested on him. But now that he had met the Government face to face, he had not shown the smallest disposition to make good the serious charges which he had advanced against them. Either he should withdraw those charges or prove them. No other course was open to him as a man of honour. The *Pall Mall Gazette* summarises the discussion that followed:—"Mr. Gladstone and Colonel Mure then rose simultaneously, and the latter appealed to the Speaker to know to how far these personalities were to be borne. Mr. Gladstone observed that he also had risen to know whether he was to be instructed by an hon. member in what was the only course he might take as a man of honour. The Speaker said he thought the expression went beyond the limits of parliamentary license, and Mr. Chaplin withdrew it and apologized, substituting the assertion that it was Mr. Gladstone's duty to make good his charges against the Government He asked him whether he intended to test the opinion of the House on the conduct of the Government, and what was the meaning of his speech at Taunton, and as there were loud cries of 'Move, move!' Mr. Chaplin at length, in order to obtain an answer, moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Gladstone immediately rose and seconded the motion, but it was some seconds before he could proceed with his speech owing to the loud bursts of cheering from the Opposition benches. He declared that he had avoided as much as possible addressing the people during the recess, and asked Mr. Chaplin why he had not written a pamphlet himself to answer his own pamphlet if he thought it had done much harm. To the challenge to bring forward a distinct motion, he replied that he was too old to let himself be forced to reveal his plan of campaign, but he promised Mr. Chaplin that before the matter was ended he would have no occasion to complain of any reticence or suppression on his part. As to the speech at Taunton, Mr. Gladstone said he still continued of the opinion which he there expressed that the policy of the Government required watching. Sir Stafford Northcote regretted the heat which had been displayed in the later stages of the debate, but was not surprised that some impatience was manifested at the tactics of the Opposition. He did not wish to press them to come forward at once with a formal motion, but it was neither dignified nor useful to the public interest that the Opposition should confine itself to fishing questions and notices which insinuated much but committed them to nothing. He begged the leaders of the Opposition to make up their minds as to placing some definite resolution before the House, and he undertook that the challenge would be cheerfully taken up and a full opportunity found for settling the issue. The Marquis of Hartington called attention to the fact that the question before the House was a motion for the adjournment of the debate, and he thought it had better be accepted. This led to a conversation, in the course of which Lord Elcho urged the Opposition to bring the question to the test of a vote, which Mr. Sullivan said was precisely what the Opposition would not do, for what the Ministers wanted was not discussion but division. The debate was ultimately adjourned, and the remaining orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned at ten minutes to one o'clock."

THE Viceroy, as Chancellor of Calcutta University, made a long and elaborate address at the convocation held at Calcutta on Saturday last. We cannot find room to-day for the whole of his address, but we give below a few of the most striking passages in it relating to native education and the employment of natives in the public service:—

Well, gentlemen, we hear and talk much of the value of the gifts it is in our power to bestow upon the natives of this country—but I sincerely trust that whatever those gifts may be, we shall not attempt to include amongst them proficiency in literary or philosophical fly catching. With the expression of this hope I return to the consideration of the question from which I started—What is, what must be, the paramount and permanent object of all our educational efforts in India?

I think you will agree with me, gentlemen, that it should be the formation of the highest possible standard of native character in the closest possible harmony with western thought. But the characteristic strength and weakness of native intellect are essentially different from those of the English. The average English intellect needs development on the imaginative and sympathetic side of it; the average native intellect on the positive and practical side. * * *

Even in the short space of twenty years the influence of English education on that portion of the native community brought within its reach has effected a marked improvement in those qualities which fit men for responsible activity not merely in the service of a State, but generally in the service of society at large. But I also maintain that there is no country under the sun—at least I know of none unless, indeed, it be China—in which fitness for Government employment has ever been the acknowledged exclusive aim of public instruction; and I sincerely trust it will never be the acknowledged exclusive aim of public instruction in India.

The claim of the native community to participate in the management of public affairs, that is to say in the service of the State, is a point to which I will presently return; and it is one in regard to which I have certainly no desire to mince matters or to split hairs. But meanwhile I must say that I can conceive no greater curse to any country than a state of things in which the whole educated class of the community is encouraged and accustomed to look exclusively to Government employment, or even to political life, as its only means of social influence or personal profit. It is to you, young men, whom I rejoice to see before me in such numbers, that I would more specially address this warning—you, the promising representatives of young Bengal. I congratulate you on your recent honours; I congratulate you cordially on having proved, thus early in life, not only your desire for the acquisition of knowledge, but also your power to acquire it by persevering application. You are about, as I understand, to take your position in the world around you, and there, I trust, you will display with equal success those qualities which utilize knowledge and make it helpful to others. You will find there a wider field than any Government can furnish for the investment of your energies. Commerce, Science, Literature, and Art, await your helpful recognition of their needs. Do not trust exclusively to Government for your career, trust yourselves; and trust those opportunities and faculties which Providence never denies to the man who seriously seeks them. Then your fellow creatures will trust you; and your Government will gladly and proudly welcome your co-operation for the good of the whole community. One thing I may say that is at the present moment in all this vast Empire I only know of one conspicuous exception to the prevalent passivity of native capital and industrial enterprise; and it is a noteworthy fact that this exception is to be found in that portion of the Empire which happens to be in closest contact with the Western world. Bombay exhibits the pleasant and encouraging spectacle of a large and thriving Native community actively engaged in the pursuits of trade and industry; a Native community which by its own intelligent exertions is rapidly increasing the social, commercial, industrial, and consequently political importance of that great Presidency. How I should like to see the Government of India stepping from the whole Native community in India a similarly helpful hand in the prosecution of what primarily devolves upon a community itself for the promotion of its own prosperity, improvement, and renown.

Although it is indispensable that there are certain Government appointments which can only be entrusted to Europeans, every competent and candid observer must perceive that there are many others perfectly suitable for the employment of natives, and many others perfectly competent to fill them with advantage to the State and credit to themselves. Such, at least, is my own belief; and I therefore think that our first step must be to classify, or recast the classification of our public service from this point of view. Those paramount executive functions which, in the supreme interest of public safety and national progress must be permanently reserved for European agency, should be distinctly and emphatically defined; whilst to those posts—and they are neither few nor unimportant, nor yet inferior in dignity—which natives are, we believe, well qualified to occupy, the free admission of competent natives should be unreservedly facilitated and uninterruptedly maintained. But if natives are to be admitted in adequate numbers and frequency, and with adequate prospects of promotion, to our high offices original by confined to the covenanted service, and if they are to be so admitted without injury to the position, or prejudice to the claims, of present incumbents, then the present system of indenting on England for those branches of that service which, in all its branches, is already overcrowded, must be promptly stopped or rigidly restricted. * * *

But sincerely as I desire to see the natives of India more largely and actively associated than they are at present with the service of its Government, I should be sorry to see any admission to Government employment regarded by the educated class of this country, or fitness for it contemplated by the students of this University, as the exclusive or even the highest object of their endeavours.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, per extra steamer India, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 4 P. M.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 10th March, was 51 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 51 feet and 6 tenths.

ROBERTS' FAREWELL GAMES.—The charge for admission to the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to witness Mr. Roberts' playing on Friday and Saturday is Rs. 3 for the body of the hall, and not Rs. 2 as erroneously printed in our yesterday's advertisement.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., left Nowsaree yesterday morning by the down mixed train and arrived at Bombay in the evening. His son, Mr. Nanabhoy, and a party of friends accompanied him. Mr. Byramjee has had a severe shaking, but the bruises received at the accident at Nowsaree are rapidly healing.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—We learn from a correspondent in London that two of the medical students, Messrs Hormusjee Dadabhoy Mussanee and Kirtikar, have successfully passed the final examination for H. M. Indian Medical Service, the former being the fifth and the latter the eleventh in the list of passed candidates. Mr. Mussanee will probably be posted to Bengal.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Ramjee Banjee, buggy driver, for working his horse in Market road; the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 5.—Jattoo Bullie, cart-driver, for working his bullock in Parell road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, fined Rs. 3.—Harry Yadoo, cart-driver, for working his bullock in Falkland road, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs 9.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Parsee, named Kikhoo Framjee, a general merchant, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Purshotum Narayen, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of gold bangles, valued at Rs. 282, alleged to have been borrowed by accused from complainant about two months ago on the pretence that it was required for a marriage ceremony, since which time he (accused) had failed to return the article.

THE BANDSTAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H.E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5.45 P. M.:—

Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Duet	I Bianchi ..... Meraldante.
Valse	Fleur du Printemps ..... Bousqu t.
Aria	Lucia di Lammermo r ..... Donizetti.
Selection	Fille de Madame Angot ..... Lecocq.
Galop	Wie der Wind ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEFAMATION.—Mr. Mirza Hoosain, solicitor, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and applied for a warrant on behalf of his client, the editor of the *Farakhtoo Abad* newspaper, named Moshee Mahomed Allsodeen Khateeb, against one Ahmed Mahomed *alias* Meer Mahomed, charging him with defamation in respect of the accused having posted several printed placards containing all sorts of abusive and defamatory statements reflecting upon the conduct of the complainant as editor of that paper. His Worship declined to issue a warrant but granted a summons against accused, returnable on Monday next, the 19th instant.

ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Shewshunkur Govindrao, a pleader of the High Court, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Narayen Hurry Kanhare, charging him with attempting to cheat and attempting to obtain money by false pretences. The accused is alleged to have gone to complainant with a letter, stating that he had been sent from Ratnagherry by Mr. Krishnbas Ramchunder Rande, a pleader of that place, asking complainant for a loan of Rs. 400, and that the sum was urgently required. The letter bore the signature of Mr. B. R. Ranade which apparently was a forgery, consequently complainant asked accused to call again. After questioning him regarding the matter the accused left complainant's residence but has not since returned.

THE ALLEGED THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT CURRENCY OFFICE.—The four persons who were arrested by the Police on suspicion of the theft of a bag containing Rs. 2,000 from the Government Paper Currency Office were yesterday released by Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, after having investigated the case. There was no charge that could be substantiated against any one of them. The Commissioner told Hanoklal Mooteeram, the man who presented the five currency notes for exchange at the Paper Currency Office, to apply at that office for his money if he had not received it as yet, but he had no power to compel them to pay him. He added that he had simply investigated a case of theft that was reported to him; and from the enquiries made the prisoners are for the present discharged.

THE IMPERIAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.—A very good muster of the members of the I. N. V. attended the first drill on Tuesday last, all hands turning to with a will; and if men will only continue their present enthusiasm and spirit, Bombay will soon be able to boast of as smart a Naval Volunteer Corps as can be desired. With such a genial commander, experienced instructor, and such earnest pupils, we prophesy that drill days on board the turret-ships will soon become most popular and the stony ways of gunnery knowledge will be made smooth and pleasant to the traveller. The want in Bombay has always been, after the day's work is over, to give men sufficient recreation and exercise to keep them in trim, without overtaxing their strength; a trip off to the ship, with a turn at drill, and half an hour at the guns, will supply this want admirably if men will only stick to the work. Another drill will take place to-day on board the Abyssinia in the Government dockyard. Next week a launch will be provided and men will be taken off to the turretship lying off the bunder.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE FRENCH CONSUL.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a respectable Hindoo merchant, named Jetha Trikum, appeared and applied for a summons against F. D. Bousignac, Esq, the French Consul, charging him with an assault. The alleged assault being understood by his Worship to have been committed at Girgaum, the complainant was referred to the Second Magistrate of Police, sitting at the Girgaum Police Court. It appears that complainant and accused were each driving along the Girgaum main road yesterday morning in their respective conveyances, complainant taking the lead. Ultimately, the accused, after whipping his horse, drove past, and while passing, he struck complainant's horse with his whip, on which complainant became annoyed and endeavoured to approach accused, asking him to give up his name, but this accused, declined to do, but instead used his whip freely. Complainant finding that he could not prevail on accused either to stop or give up his name, commenced to run on foot after accused's conveyance. With the assistance of the police he succeeded in stopping the carriage of the accused at the East end of Cruickshank Road, and at the request of Mr. Inspector Longdon, accused gave up his name to complainant, hence the charge.

LECTURER AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, Mr W. Trant delivered a lecture at the Mechanics' Institute, on the subject of "From the earth to the heavens with a yardstick." Mr. Trant, after a few preliminary observations, then proceeded to show how from a base line of seven or eight miles in length measured with great care, the length of a meridional arc was ascertained, and from that the dimensions of the earth itself. He described the nature of the yardstick used in such a delicate measurement, and also explained the process of triangulation by which such surveys were conducted. The lecturer then illustrated the meaning of "parallax," or the difference in the apparent position of a body when seen from two different positions. He showed that if the angular difference were measured, as well as the distance between the two places of observation, then the distance of the object was a matter of simple calculation. Applying this principle to the heavenly bodies, he showed how the distance of the moon from the earth was calculated by means of lunar distances, or the difference in the apparent distance of the moon from a particular star when viewed from two different positions; and that of the sun by a similar process in regard to the transit of Venus. It was a remarkable fact, however, that the distance of the fixed stars was so great that they showed no parallax or difference in position from whatever part of the earth they were viewed. Further than that they showed no parallax from whatever part of the earth's orbit the observations were made; and as at one time she was 95,000 000 of miles on this side of the sun, and at another time, the same distance on the other side, they had a base line of twice that distance or 190,000 000 miles, from either end of which they could view the stars, and yet no parallax was shown. Further than that astronomers had instruments which would show parallax at 100 000 times that distance, and yet (with very few exceptions) the thousands of stars above us showed no parallax, even then and they, therefore, could not be nearer to us than 190,000,000 multiplied by 100 000 or 19,00 0,000,000,000 of miles, and this was the supposing from it, arrived at by measuring a few miles on the earth's surface with a yard stick.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPION.—The Billiard Champion's visit to Jeypore seems to have been among the most successful *coups* of his Indian tour. The Maharaja—like the former who wanted his curacoa in a mug—has determined to have him a month at Jeypore, promising to pay him a sum equal to whatever he can earn elsewhere in India in that time.—*Pioneer*.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Junior, returned to Bombay yesterday after visiting Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Agra, and Jeypore. At the latter place, Mr. Roberts played with the Maharaja who was much pleased at the exhibition of his wonderful skill with the cue, and presented him with a valuable jewelled and enamelled bracelet in token of his admiration. The Champion will play three more games in Bombay before he leaves for England,—one at the Town Hall to-night before the members of the Byculla Club, when his opponent will be Captain Sarorius, and the other two, on Friday and Saturday nights, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Mr. Bridger and Mr. Morenas, with whom he played during his previous visit to Bombay, will oppose the Champion on the two last named occasions.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. There were present:—Mr. J. M. Maclean, presiding, Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Lieut.-Col. Hancock, Mr. Mathew, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and Mr. Shantaram Narayen.

THE DESICCATING MACHINE.

The following long memorands and reports were submitted on the subject of the desiccating machine and *apropos* of the complaint from the inhabitants of the district of Carnatepoora in which it is situated respecting the obnoxious smells arising from it when at work.

Dr. Blaney submitted a very long memorandum headed "Remarks on the Desiccating Machine," which he concluded as follows:—"A mature consideration of the very important question that is now before the Council proves:—

1.—That the Carnac Bunder nuisance must be immediately removed. On the 9th of July 1872, Government gave the Corporation of the Justices a period of six months to remove the nuisance: the time expired four years ago.

2.—That the Carnac Bunder nuisance can be removed by private methods which have been suggested.

3.—That desiccating the nightsoil can be successfully accomplished, and that the actual cost of the system will become diminished in proportion as the manure is sold and as the price realized.

4.—That an intelligent system of nightsoil disposal is urgently demanded for Bombay.

The Council begged for delay in considering this matter when the Tulsi water extension project was under discussion. That project is now disposed of, and the Council is free to give its attention to the next most important sanitary question of the day."

There were also reports on the subject from Mr. Braham, the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge; Dr. Weir, the Health Officer; and Mr. W. Hart, Messrs. Milburn and Co.'s engineer. Mr. Braham wrote:—

"No. 7247 of 1876.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 8263 of 1876, I have the honour to state that I have seen Mr. Hart who has been sent out from England (at whose suggestion I am not aware) to make such alterations in the desiccating machine as his experience of these machines (all of which he has, I believe, put up for the previous Messrs. Milburn and Co.) might suggest.

2. The history of the machine is this:—

The parts were received from England by Messrs. Milburn and Co., together with some drawings and a description neither of which were by any means as clear and full as they should have been.

Mr. Macdonald, the late Superintendent of Workshops, consider d, I suppose, these sufficient, for he commenced putting up the machine.

The work was almost completed when I took charge of the office. On my looking over the work with the drawings, I pointed out to Mr. Macdonald that he had made a serious mistake in the construction of the flues which might, on a considerable extent, affect the successful working of the machine. The work was so near completion, however, that I did not care to pull the whole thing down without first lighting the furnaces to see what the machine would do. The machine was subsequently tried and found to work unsuccessfully. I then pointed out to the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer who came to see it working that the flue had not been properly constructed by Mr Macdonald, and suggested this should now be rectified and the machine given another trial.

3. Mr. Rowe about this time took over charge of the workshops from Mr. Macdonald, and I pointed out the defect to him and requested him to thoroughly examine the machine and report what further improvements, if any, might be made. Mr. Rowe reported that the iron work had been very badly put together and suggested some other alterations which he thought were necessary. The alterations Mr. Rowe had very nearly completed, by my intention to carry out a thoroughly series of experiments in conjunction with the Health Officer, which the Municipal Commissioner had directed me to do, before making an official report as to the capabilities of the machine, and the desirability of working it in which the alterations which Mr. Rowe had made should be worked viz.,—to put in the nightsoil at one end and turn it out at the other in a portable state so that it could be packed and carried away.

I had intended carrying out the experiments to ascertain this, and also to ascertain whether, supposing this could not be done, yet by treating the nightsoil previously so as to absorb some of its moisture the machine could not be worked profitably. If this were financially impracticable then the machine would have to be abandoned for the purpose of drying nightsoil and the question would have to be considered whether it might not be utilized for some other purpose such as drying town sweepings, &c.

I have no doubt that the alterations that were being made under Mr. Rowe's supervision would have rendered the machine as efficient as possible, and that the experiments that would have been carried out would have determined what the machine was capable of doing. It would have been more reasonable had Messrs. Milburn and Co. awaited the result of our experiments and report before going to the expense of sending out one of their own mechanics.

Mr. Hart has, however, arrived, and I have given him permission to take the whole machine to pieces again and refix it, so that it cannot be said that we have not given him a fair trial. Mr. Hart, in my interview with him, has not, however, suggested anything which, in my opinion, can possibly be any appreciable effect in making the machine work better than it would have done had it been completed and worked without his assistance, but since his stay in this country can only be for a limited time, I preferred to let him, pull the whole machine down again, although it was all but completed and ready for trial, in order to give the inventors every possible chance of doing all they could to make it a success.

When the machine has been refixed I will make a careful series of experiments in conjunction with the Health Officer and report the result.—I have, &c.

C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge."

21st December 1876.

Another report from Mr. Braham ran:—

"To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying letter from Mr. Hart giving his opinion as to the measures he would adopt to mitigate the nuisance complained of from the working of the Desiccating Machine at Carnatepoora.

The gases found in the machine now escape up the chimney, and according to the condition and temperature of the atmosphere, these gases fall and are blown about and cause the nuisance complained of. There are in the existing machine two furnaces which were constructed to serve the double purpose of creating a sufficient draught in the chimney to prevent the vapour and gases from escaping over the area of the top of the machine, and also to ignite them over the furnaces and prevent their rising up the chimney.

Mr. Hart proposes to alter the openings connecting the flues with the furnaces so as to bring the vapour and gases from the flue into more direct contact with the flames, and he also proposes to increase somewhat the area of the furnaces. These alterations will undoubtedly be of advantage. The fixing of a damper which Mr. Hart also proposes is, I think, likely to be attended with doubtful results when the machine is worked with the ordinary draught. The object is to regulate the draught in the chimney, but its effect, unless carefully looked after, may so reduce this draught as to cause the gases to escape through the top of the machine instead of going up the chimney and thus create a greater nuisance than at present exists when the machine is working.

There is no objection, however, to fix the damper as Mr. Hart suggests, for it can be always kept open and fixed there, so that the engine-driver cannot work it if it is found not to answer. I do not, however, place much reliance on its efficiency.

Nightsoil contains something like 80 per cent of moisture. This moisture is evaporated in the machine and passes off in the form of vapour up the chimney. With this vapour the larger proportion of ammonia (the fertilizing ingredients in the manure) in the nightsoil, and also other gases, escape.

It is perfectly possible I believe to obtain the perfect combustion of these gases as fast as they are evolved when the machine is in full work, and prevent them escaping up the chimney, but there is no theory or practice to guide us as to the exact area of furnace grate necessary to do so. I do not believe that the furnace area, now existing with the improvements suggested by Mr. Hart, will be effectual in obtaining the desired result.

The experiments to be tried after the alteration of the machine will be conclusive in deciding whether they can be erected at different depots throughout the city. I think, therefore, that with the addition of the suggestions made by Mr. Hart two extra furnaces should be erected.

With this addition I am not at all prepared to say that the gases will be entirely consumed and all cause of complaint removed.

To ensure perfect combustion in a furnace the best authorities differ as to the area which should be allowed for the passage of air into the furnace. Some consider half a square inch of aperture sufficient for each square foot of furnace grate, whilst others state that from 4 to 6 square inches are required. The same uncertainty exists as to the quantity of air necessary to be introduced for the complete ignition of the gases as fast as they are produced in the desiccating machine.

If the nuisance is not removed by the alterations I suggest, then the question will arise whether by removing the machine to a sufficient distance from the city, the market value of the manure, as produced by artificial heat without the admixture of urine will pay the cost of, or at any rate, justify the cost of making it, in order solely to get rid of the Carnac Bunder depot nuisance. Every increase to the area of furnace for burning the gases increases the cost of producing the manure.

The increased area that I propose would increase the cost by Rs. 2 per ton. The first experiment with a single pit coal was Rs. 29 per ton, and this disposed of 750 baskets per day of 24 hours. The cost in the last experiment with coke was Rs. 23 per ton, and this disposed of 440 baskets in 24 hours.

In the latter case the manure was not sufficiently dried. If this had been done it would have cost Rs 26 per ton. The slower the moisture is evaporated in the machine the less area of furnace grate is required to consume the gases evolved. Calculating that 500 baskets per day of 24 hours should be dealt with in one machine, it would cost, with the extra furnaces, I propose, Rs. 35 to produce one ton of manure.

If it is found, however, that the extra furnaces are not required they need not be worked, and the cost will then be reduced by Rs 9 per ton.

Raising the chimney, which is 60 feet in height would also tend to mitigate the nuisance, but it should be raised considerably higher than it would be safe to raise the existing one to have any appreciable effect. I therefore do not recommend any expenditure on this account.

Other means might be adopted to prevent the escape of the noxious gases up the chimney, such as depositing them by an artificial shower of water produced in a flue constructed for the purpose, or by forcing them through tanks filled with water. The practicability financially of adopting such methods is doubtful, and the money spent in trying experiments might be thrown away.

The cost of the alterations proposed by Mr. Hart will be Rs. 150.

The additional alterations proposed by me will cost Rs. 200 or a total of Rs. 350.—I have, &c.,

C. B. BRAHAM,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge."

Bombay, 9th March 1877.

Dr. Weir's report was as follows:—

"From Surgeon T. S. WEIR, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to the Municipal Commissioner Sir,—In reference to your memo. No. 1418 of 1877, forwarding memo. from the Secretary to the Town Council, I have the honour to submit the following remarks in continuation of my previous report No. 2044 of 1877 on the working of the desiccator, more especially with reference to the nuisance caused by it.

The odour perceived when the desiccator is being worked is due to the burning of the nightsoil while it is being evaporated down to dryness.

A similarly strong odour arises from the burning of all substances rich in nitrogenous matters, and it is a very good proof of the manurial value of nightsoil. If the nightsoil was not burned such an odour would not be produced, and its production diminishes very considerably the value of the manure made from the nightsoil.

It is an extremely permanent odour and very difficult to dissipate.

The smell from the desiccator is not a necessary part of the "desiccation process;" it is the result of imperfect appliances for working the process, and it could be avoided by the adoption of such appliances as would prevent the burning of the nightsoil.

Once the peculiar odour has been formed its destruction is a question of mechanical ingenuity. It is now attempted to destroy it by fire, and no doubt it can be completely consumed by larger and more suitable furnaces. The smell is more intensely felt at a distance from the desiccator than immediately around it; and unless that appliances for the destruction of the smell were devised, the desiccator could not be removed to any locality where it could reasonably be expected to pay, without proving a nuisance to some portion or other of the community.

The desiccator is now alongside a nightsoil depot, and the facilities for working it are very great. One of the recommendations urged in favour of the desiccator was, that it would enable the Municipality to dispense with nightsoil carts in that portion of the city, and that, if it proved successful, other desiccators could be erected at the different depots, and the use of nightsoil carts in the city thus be caused by their passing through the streets avoided. I regarded this as one of the most important recommendations in favour of

and contrary to the policy of Europe. But that six European Powers should undertake the tutelage of the subject population of Turkey and exercise that tutelage not only by remontrances, but in case of need by united naval and military action was a chimera which it is difficult to understand how any one could entertain. (Hear, hear.) The thing was impossible. It was a matter of absolute certainty that when it came to the test, and the six Powers had to carry out that policy, some of them for good reasons or bad, others from circumstances arising out of the state of the affairs, would decline the task, and then the united tutelage of the six Powers would be at an end. In that case the position of things would be, as my noble friend said, not very different from what it was at the time of the Crimean War—that is, the real influence over Turkey would fall, as it necessarily must, to that Power which was prepared to fight on behalf of the subjects of Turkey. All our troubles were owing to that Convention; and that attempt was made, not because Lord Clarendon and Lord Palmerston thought the time would come when the six Powers would have to march into the field to undertake the tutelage of the subject populations, but because they indulged a hope which was pardonable at the time, but which had been proved a delusion by subsequent events, that Turkey would reform herself. A sad and long experience had proved that Turkey would not. But, my lords, there is no break in the continuous responsibility of the Governments by which this country is ruled, and it is not open to any one Party or set of men to hold office and to renounce the lines of policy laid down by their predecessors, or treat past events as though they had not occurred. We, like the other Governments which came after the Crimean War, were bound to accept the Treaty by which that war was concluded, and to maintain the attitude and act in the spirit which that transaction demanded of us. In the Treaty of 1856, the intention of Turkey to reform herself was recognized in the most solemn manner, and each of the Powers for itself—I am not now speaking of their natural obligations—guaranteed in the most distinct manner the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. That treaty was signed by the Government of which the noble duke was a member. But in the summer of 1876 a rebellion broke out. My noble friend (Lord Derby) spoke of not fostering that rebellion and inviting sympathizers from outside to keep it up, and then he was denounced by the very men who signed the Treaty of 1856 as though he had committed some great crime, not only against International Law but against morality. (Hear, hear.) I admit how much events have modified the interpretation we are to put on the Treaty of 1856, but that at the beginning blame should have been levelled against my noble friend for his efforts to maintain it by one of the Ministers who gave that guarantee was a very extraordinary circumstance. (Hear, hear.) It soon became evident that the sanguine hopes of 1856 would not be realized, and that the exact attitude of the country towards Turkey could not remain as it was in 1856. But we were not bound, nor should we be justified in at once turning round on our ancient ally who had received encouragement from us so long, and who counted on our support. If the alliance was broken up, if our exertions for the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire were to cease, assuredly it was our part to struggle to the last against a change which forced upon us a new and unexpected interpretation of a Treaty, by which our country was pledged, assuredly it was our duty to exhaust appeal, remonstrance exhortation, before deserting a cause we had hitherto maintained, and if we have taken any other course, however deep the guilt of the Turks, however low you may put their intelligence, they would have had fair ground of complaint against the country. My noble friend in the other House had compared our change of policy to the change which a man makes who puts on a great coat in Winter instead of wearing the same clothes as he did in Summer. We had changed as far as events compelled us, but we had not changed our traditional policy without hesitation and without sorrow, and we still cling to the hope that some alteration would occur in the Councils of Turkey which would bring that alliance back to the same state as it was before. Now, my lords, that was the explanation of the reason why we went into the Conference—distinctly not as a preliminary to force but as a means of peaceful persuasion. That being so it necessarily followed, as the noble lord opposite remarked, that Russia was the motive power of the Conference. That is not the way in which I should prefer to phrase it, but at the same time I do not deny that it is absolutely true in a sense. It is true that we went into the Conference first of all to restore peace between Turkey and Servia, and then to obtain a Government for the Turkish Provinces, but undoubtedly we also went to stop a great and menacing danger—namely, the prospect of a war between Russia and the Porte. This, then, being the evil which we came to avert, it naturally was in pointing out that evil that our moral influence on the Powers rested. We said to Turkey, 'Unless you do this or that this terrible danger, which may well involve the loss of your Empire, is ready to fall upon you. We hope that our influence and advice may be able to avert it—indeed, we come here for that purpose—but we warn you that we shall accept no responsibility for the future if you treat our advice with disdain.' Undoubtedly it was in this sense that the fear of the result of a rupture of the Congress—the fear of a breach with Russia—was the motive force of the Conference. I seems to me, as it must to everybody else, that the refusal of the Turks is a mystery, for the intonation of that course seems to be so tremendous. (Cheers.) I observe that the wonder at their conduct has been very general, for all kinds of excellent and extraordinary reasons have been suggested to explain it. To myself certainly it appears that one of the causes which led the Turks to this unfortunate resolution was the belief which was so sedulously fostered, I know not by whom, but by irresponsible advisers, that the power of Russia was broken, that the armies of Russia were suffering from disease, that the mobilization had failed, and that, consequently the fear of war was idle. They counted upon every possible contingency. Their traditional policy had been to maintain themselves by dividing the Powers, and they imagined that the powers would still be divided and that a general European war would save them. Still, with reference to the observation of the noble lord it is right to say that although it is true in one sense that the fear of the possibility of a breach with Russia was the greatest motive force which could be expected to operate on the Turks, yet there was no difference in the language of the Plenipotentiaries on the question of coercion. Of course, I did not use any threat of coercion, nor did the Ambassador of Russia. (Hear, hear.) I do not think that from beginning to end I heard anything which could be fairly said to be a threat of coercion in case the Porte did not accept the recommendations of the Conference. (Cheers.) That is, I think, a consideration of some importance when questions of personal and national honour may have consequences more tremedous to human happiness than perhaps they ever had before. It is important that it should be on record that at least as far as the proceedings of the Conference went, there was not anything which pledged Russia to take military action in case the recommendations were not accepted by the Porte (Cheers.) Now, my lords, the noble duke still blames us because we refused to follow up the rejection of our proposals by coercion; and when I tell the noble duke that he has not rightly established in his own mind what coercion is, he meets it merely as I expected, with a flat contradiction, but he tells me, that what I suppose to be coercion is not the coercion he proposed, that the sending out of a fleet is not the coercion he suggested, and that there are a dozen ways of coercion which are more effective and more desirable than that. I listened to the noble duke with the most rapt attention, because that was the one solution which, reflecting in my own mind, I had been unable to obtain. But my expectations were doomed to disappointment. In this strange discussion the parts of Government and Opposition are entirely changed. The Government have been all candour. Their candour can be weighed in ounces. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) We have absolutely poured the records of our thoughts and proceedings on the table of the House, but for the life of us we cannot yet get from the Opposition, which usually is frank because it is free from responsibility, any statement of their opinion or their desires. (Loud cheers.) All through the autumn they have been longing for the meeting of Parliament and urging that we should summon Parliament before the close of the usual Recess. The one thing necessary for their happiness was that Parliament should meet in order that they might challenge the precedence of an inhuman and detestable Government and bring them into accordance with the feelings of the people. (Cheers and laughter.) Now Parliament has met, and butter will not melt in their mouths. (Renewed laughter.) We cannot induce them by any request, however humble and however modestly worded, to place on the journals in the form of a distinct opinion the grounds on which they censure our policy and the reason why they pursued us with every kind of vituperation during three long months. (Cheers.) And now the noble duke pursues the same policy. Our fault is that we did not adopt a policy of coercion. We say "What is coercion?" "Ah! that is telling." (Laughter.) The noble duke is not going to be so indiscreet as to tell us that. He will blame us for not giving ourselves up to his word "coercion," but no force, not even wild horses, shall draw from him what the meaning of coercion is. (Renewed laughter.) Not having been able, therefore, to find any adversary to grapple with, I must again venture to remind the House what our position in respect to coercion is. Coercion is of two kinds. There is a real coercion when you take a man's arms and legs and make him do what you want him to do; and there is a moral coercion when you threaten to fight or to kill him if he will not do what you want him to do. The two Powers might exercise the first kind of coercion on Turkey. They could pour their armies into the Turkish territory and make the authorities in Turkey do that which otherwise they would decline to do. That is the first and obvious and comparatively easy mode of coercion. The other four Powers of Europe have not that opportunity. Some of them, like ourselves, want a sufficient army, and others a sufficient navy, while all probably want sufficient money. (Laughter.) The occupation of Turkey, I should say, would probably be within the reach of the two Powers if any great national interest dictated such an occupation; but it could only be effected at a cost which nothing but the most vital national necessity could justify. (Hear, hear.) The other four Powers are limited to the coercion by means of fear. We can threaten to destroy Turkey; we can threaten to punish her if she does not accept the propositions which we have suggested to her. I do not see any mode of threatening or punishing her so simple as by taking up a fleet to the Bosphorus, if not by burning down Stamboul, but I confess I should not look to the prospect with anything like equanimity. (Hear, hear.) What have we done when Stamboul has been burnt? We should have destroyed the only Government which now keeps some 30 millions of people in some kind of order. Are we prepared to take the responsibility of the government of these people? That would be a very grave responsibility. (Hear, hear.) But then I am met with the statement that there is another mode of acting. It is said that when our fleet is opposite Stamboul the Turks will immediately yield. Nay, some people are so sanguine as to think that as soon as the Six Powers announced their intention of restoring to coercion the Turks would yield. Before I went on this mission it was said that they would yield. I was always very sceptical as to that. The noble duke seemed to laugh at me for starting on a mission which was foredoomed to failure, but I may remark that I had a very strong belief that it would fail when I left the shores of England. I thought that the differences among the Powers were so great that the chances of coming to agreement were infinitesimally small, but for the reason I have dwelt upon when referring to the Treaty of 1856, we thought it was the duty of the Government to exhaust every contrivance in order to bring the Turks to a sense of the danger of their position. (Cheers.) We thought it was the duty of us all to assist in that endeavour. But I should shrink from being associated with a policy which trusted for its success entirely to the probability of the Turks yielding to threats. I should shrink from being associated with such a policy, not merely because the Turks are a very courageous race, but because the question of yielding is not in the hands of those who are the most deeply interested in the prosperity of Turkey. The Government of that country is entirely dependent on the strength and power of the Sultan. There is no aristocracy, there is no governing class, there is no organized democracy, there is no representative Government. There are two foundations only—religion and the Sultan. The power of the Sultan is something which cannot be discussed in great detail, but it must be obvious that a Sultan who succeeds to other Sultans who have been removed by revolutionary power in a few months does not inherit all the attributes and all the autocracy of his predecessors. And the religion is in the hands of men who are largely responsible for those revolutions, whose sincerity and devotion to their country cannot be questioned, but whose ignorance of European affairs and all that statesmanship implies, and of the political circumstances and prospects of their own country is absolute and complete. (Hear, hear.) You have nothing to appeal to. You appeal to the Sultan. He is afraid of the Revolution. You appeal to the Revolution. It has not the faculties to listen to you. Therefore any Ministry which attempted the policy of coercion, as I have defined it—that is to say, any Ministry which went to Constantinople with the hope of producing good government there by sheer threats—must fail. I should not say that in the case of any country such a policy was a hopeful one. I should not say it was a policy sustained by the experience of the world as successful; but in the case of Turkey I should say it was predoomed to certain and absolute failure. (Hear.) The noble duke has practically made this point the turning point of his speech. When he asked us whether we were still pursuing the policy contained in my instructions, of course he must well know that but one reply could be given. He must know that we shall pursue that policy as long as it can be pursued. Our policy is simply this—to try by all peaceable means in our power to induce Turkey to open her eyes to the danger which surrounds her; to awake from her infatuation, and give to the poor populations which have suffered so much some measure of liberty and safety for life and honour. (Hear, hear.) But we do not yet despair. There can be no question that—I do not say it to his dishonour, for I do not doubt he was inspired by the most patriotic motives—the main adversary of the late Conference is the man who has fallen from power. It is fair that we should assume, until we know to the contrary, that the Sultan in making this change had been actuated by a desire to draw nearer to the wishes of the European Powers. At all events, it is open to us to cherish that hope. We feel that the destinies of Turkey are now in the hands of men who are not pledged as a matter of consistency and honour to any opposition to, at least, the substance of the reforms which we have tried to induce them to adopt. We hope that if the substance of these reforms is adopted there is no Power in Europe which will think itself either bound or justified in trying to cut this knotty question by the sword. (Hear.) Our efforts have not been wanting and are not wanting still, to awaken the Turks to the danger to which they were so blind, because if this question once comes into a military phase; if once the Powers of Europe are assured that there is no hope of preventing a war in South-Eastern Europe, and if once they have to decide upon the state of things that shall be so produced, there is every reason to fear that the very energy of the considerations which had induced them now to strain every effort to avert a war will rather lead them in the future to say "This question must be settled once for all so that no future war can occur." (Hear.) That is the danger—the tremendous danger—which threatens the Turkish Empire. It is still our hope that within a brief time—it may be of respite—the Porte may be guided by wiser councils, and in giving the barest rights to those who have suffered so long under its dominion, it will open an era of fairer hope and nobler prosperity to one of the most ancient Empires of the world. (Cheers.)

Lord Granville admitted that the Government had had a most difficult and complicated case to deal with, and had acted in their point of view with due regard to the interests and fair claims of this country. His complaint against the Government was based on their first policy; and, commenting on Lord Beaconsfield's speeches during the Parliamentary Recess, he said that he was not surprised that Turkey, when informed that the British Government would not go to war, rejected the proposals of the Powers. If the Government saw their way to maintain peace and to propose any satisfactory arrangement for the administration of the Turkish Provinces, they would have the complete support of Parliament in the matter.

Lord Beaconsfield admitted the right of the Opposition to criticize the conduct of the Government, but when the policy of the Government was impugned it was desirable that some distinct motion should be proposed. It had been said that the Government ought to have compelled by force the adoption by Turkey of the policy they recommended, but that was not a course they could have recommended.

His Lordship continued—Let us for a moment take a broad view of what has been the situation and the conduct of the Government. We have been called upon somewhat unexpectedly to deal with the largest and the most difficult problem of modern politics. We have been called upon, as many eminent statesmen have been called upon before, to consider this—whether the Ottoman Empire could maintain itself whether, after long and sanguinary wars, its vast possessions might be doomed to partition, which probably might affect, without any exaggeration, even the fate of empires. The policy of Europe on this question has been distinct, the policy of and is almost traditional. I say, distinctly, the policy of Europe, and not merely the policy of England, as it is sometimes described, has been this—that by the maintenance of the territorial integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire great calamities may be averted from Europe, wars may be prevented, and wars of no ordinary duration, and such a disturbance of the distribution of the power as in its development must operate most disastrously to the welfare of mankind in general. The phrase the territorial integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire has been frequently referred to to-night, and in language of derision. Your lordships will remember it embodies a principle which always has been accepted by statesmen; and the proof of it is seen in the recent Conference. The basis on which my noble friend achieved the great feat which has been admired by the noble duke and of the territorial integrity and independence of the his friends was the recognition by the Great Powers Ottoman Empire. Therefore this is not a mere vague phrase, used only by the newspapers; but it is one used by statesmen in authority, and it has recently been used by statesmen in authority, in the tremendous transactions. There is some misconception as to the meaning of these words. By recognising the integrity of a country you recognize the integrity of its possessions at the time. It is often said how absurd it is to maintain the territorial integrity of Turkey when Turkey has lost so many Provinces and so many kingdoms. What country is there that has not been equally unfortunate in this respect? England has lost most precious Provinces, and was there any time, even at the signature of the Act of Independence, when an English statesman would have hesitated to come forward and maintain the integrity of the British Empire. Our neighbours have recently lost two most valuable Provinces. I believe there is no man in France who is not prepared to die for the integrity of the French Republic. Austria, too, has lost Provinces, and it would be astonishing if any one pretended it had no right to maintain the territorial integrity of its empire. So I hold, we should view the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire as a political and material fact. It may have lost Servia, Greece, the Danubian Principalities, and more than one kingdom in Asia, till it has the right to maintain its territorial integrity if it can, and its territorial integrity at this moment is a political and material fact. But the independence of Turkey is considered to be entirely indefensible. There is great misapprehension in that view. When we contemplate the independence of a country we contemplate a durable sovereignty which is not impaired by any partial or limited interference with its sovereign rights. For example, the independence of Turkey was not effected by the occupation of Servia, which would have been effected if the policy recommended by my noble friend at the Conference had been adopted. Early this century Prussia—one of the most powerful States of the German Empire—was subjected to more humiliating conditions than ever were imposed on Turkey. Her strong places were occupied by foreign garrisons, her Sovereign, if such he could be called, was prevented exercising the precious privilege of enlisting his own subjects in his own defence, and yet the independence of Prussia was not lost by these passing circumstances, therefore, I do protest that, in discussing these great questions which involve probably as events proceed, principles and consequences which may have a great influence upon the condition of this country and the destinies of it people, we do not too loosely adopt phrases which clearly have no solidity and substance in them. It is not surprising that all the statesmen who have had to deal with these affairs have accepted and maintained and enforced the principle that we should uphold the territorial integrity and independence of Turkey as the best security for the peace of Europe. I will not advert to any ancient Treaties, but I will notice those that have been mentioned. These are the Treaties of the Pacification of the Levant, the Treaty for the regulation and navigation of the Straits, the celebrated Treaty of Paris and the Treaty authorizing the re-entry of France into the European concert; all these Treaties acknowledge and completely recognize the principle of the territorial integrity of States in respect of their actual possessions. Apart from this principle, we leave the ship without a rudder in our discussions. What may happen in the future I pretend not to foresee, but at present Turkey is by Treaty a member of the European concert, and we must deal with her by the full recognition of her rights. Well, what has happened since the celebrated Treaty of Paris that should make us doubt that this principle, which has been adopted by the most eminent statesmen of all Parties, is not as wise and just one? In 1862 you had in hand affairs of considerable difficulty with regard to Turkey, as you have at the present moment. There was a state of things very similar to the present. There was an insurrection in Herzegovina. It was stimulated, encouraged, and supported by a Prince of Montenegro, and the Chancellor of Russia, no less than the distinguished statesman who now controls the affairs of that Government, addressed the same complaint as we have recently received as to the conduct of the Turkish Government to its Christian subjects. There was much diplomatic correspondence on the subject. The noble lord and his friends opposite were then in power. There is a despatch of Lord John Russell addressed to a gentleman whose name has been mentioned in this debate—Sir Henry Bulwer—in which Lord John Russell—he is a member of this house, and I ought to call him by his proper title, but I had the honour and happiness of sitting with him for many years in the House of Commons, and I am apt to call him by the name he then bore (cheers); that eminent man expressed in a despatch which lies on the table that, in the opinion of his Government, the revolt in Herzegovina was a conspiracy. He expressed himself in most uncompromising terms, and shortly after address d to a noble lord sitting in this House, then our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, a circular in which those views were expressed at great length and with much fulness, and he declared that the policy of the Government was unchanged, and must maintain the territorial integrity and independency of Turkey as provided and secured by existing Treaties. There was some discussion in the House of Commons on the subject. It is a curious circumstance that from a casual indisposition, which rarely occured to him, Lord Palmerston was absent. He could not be present at the discussion, for which his great talents, knowledge, and authority were so admirably suited; but he was represented by one of the ablest men of the day—no less a one than the eminent man who was my predecessor in the distinguished post I hold. (Hear.) It fell to that right hon. gentleman to speak on the subject, and he vindicated in 1862 fully and completely the views of Lord Palmerston, and he maintained those particular views which were founded on the real tradition of the territorial integrity and independence of Turkey. (Cheers.) Therefore, so late as in 1862 we find that it was completely recognized by the noble lord, and I apprehend that the noble duke, who was a member of that Government, must have given his no doubt cordial concurrence to that despatch of the noble lord then Secretary of State. Then, in 1871, a very memorable event occurred. The noble lord who has just addressed us as spoken fully on the subject. Russia determined to violate the Treaty of 1856. The noble lord questioned that right, and I have no doubt, really doubted the policy of such a proceeding. A Conference was held in consequence, and the result of that Conference is known to very noble lord now present. I have been astonished to hear of late the excuses that have been made for the conduct of that Conference, so far as the Turks is committed in not considering the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte. It was said very recently that it was an accident which could not have been anticipated. The noble lord next twitted Lord Granville with not having, when he himself was in office, attempted to solve the Eastern difficulty by the Treaty of 1871. This was an opportunity which he appeared to have missed. Then, alluding to the Andrassy Note and the Berlin Memorandum, he justified the Government for having excepted the former and rejected the latter. He also denied that his speech at Guildhall bore the construction put upon it by the Opposition, or that it was in any sense intended to be a threat against Russia, or had influenced the policy of that country.

The debate was closed with a short reply from the Duke of Argyll, and then, it being twelve o'clock, their Lordships adjourned.

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